[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 7th February, 1888.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 130 copies.

Liberals, Conservatives, and India.

The *Vritta Dhárá* (Dhar), of the 2nd February, says that when the Liberals are in power in England, they make a point of promoting the welfare of the people. On the contrary, the Conservatives are always in favour of the aggrandisement of the Empire. It is true that, so far as India is concerned, the Liberal and the Conservative Governments are just the same in a large degree. However, this country always receives some benefits from a Liberal Government, and the reverse is the case in the time of a Conservative Government. When the Right Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone was the Prime Minister of England, he appointed a liberal-minded statesman like Lord Ripon Viceroy of this country, who put a stop to the unnecessary and costly Kabul war, repealed the Vernacular Press Act, reduced the salt duty, and introduced local self-government. Lord Salisbury's Government has sent Lord Dufferin as Viceroy, who is honey-mouthed, but who has annexed Burma at a heavy expense of men and money, introduced the income-tax, and raised the duty on salt. Moreover, the rumour of a revival of the Gagging Act has lately been afloat. Hence it will be perceived that the administration of the Liberals is beneficial to this country, and therefore Indians should pray for their return to power.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan and Bengális.

Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khán, in an article published in the *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 4th February, says that, as a matter of course, Bengális and some up-country Hindús have been displeased with his Lucknow lecture. It is a mistake to suppose that he is not now in favour of the maintenance of friendship between the Hindu and Muhammadan communities, as he was before. He is second to none in desiring that the two communities should always be on the most friendly terms with each other. He does not like that they should even allow their religious prejudices to affect their friendship, and has repeatedly advised his co-religionists to refrain from killing kine in deference to the feelings of the Hindús. He has always praised Bengális for their remarkable progress in English education. But when Hindús or Bengális adopt measures injurious to Musalmáns, it is his duty to oppose them. Apart from the injury which the National Congress is calculated to do to the country, it will do an immense amount of harm to Muhammadans, if its efforts are successful. It is true that Musalmáns have been reduced to a very unsatisfactory condition, but they cannot allow themselves to be trodden now by Bengális. Can any Bengáli honestly say that the resolutions passed at the National Congress will be beneficial to any classes of natives except Bengális and Mahratta Brahmans. Bengális are endeavouring to induce Muhammadans by flattery to join the Congress, simply in order to promote their own selfish ends. The Congress is nothing more or less than a civil war without the use of arms. Bengális, who have set the movement on foot in the name of Indians, desire to take in to their hand the entire management of the internal affairs of the country, leaving only a shadow of power to the British Government. The Hon'ble Saiyad then says that he approves of a civil war in which arms are used. If the British Government desires to surrender the internal administration of the country to Indians, it should hold a competitive examination to find out which class of Indians is best qualified for the work. In that examination the Mahratta

should be required to use not the quill-pen but that pen which was used by the forefathers of Musalmáns, and which is the only pen that a nation aiming at supremacy should use. If the Bengális are victorious, the Saiyad will be the first to lick the dust of their feet. But he cannot let them trample down his co-religionists until they prove their superiority in that way.

Circulation, 200 copies.

Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khán's lecture at Lucknow.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khándwa), of the 1st February, after quoting an extract from Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khán's lecture at Lucknow, says that his sentiments are puerile. He says that Bengális can only use the pen, and represents Musalmáns as a very brave and courageous people. But Musalmáns have not maintained their old bravery; otherwise the Mughal rule would not have been destroyed, and they would not have been reduced to their present unsatisfactory condition. Nothing could be more unwise and inexpedient than that the different classes of Indians should quarrel with and abuse each other. Have not the Hindús and Muhammadans already paid dearly for their mutual animosity? They are both embarked in the same boat and should act in concert. If there is misunderstanding between them, they will be overtaken by still greater misfortunes. The fact is that as education has not yet made much progress among Musalmáns, they do not know what is best calculated to promote their own interests and those of the country. Those Musalmáns, who have received an English education, understand the policy of the rulers and do not keep aloof from their Hindú brethren.

Circulation, 181 copies.

Sir Auckland Colvin's Lucknow darbár speech.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 4th February, referring to Sir Auckland Colvin's Lucknow darbár speech, asks the talúkdars of Oudh to take His Honour's advice to heart in the matter of education, and to send their sons and other relatives to the Canning College for instruction. The *Hindustán* then says that although Sir Auckland Colvin is a great friend to the Indians and

is always anxious to promote their interests, he does not fully sympathize with the high aspirations of some classes of natives, nor does he approve of political movements like the National Congress. The *Hindustán* observes that, unless natives have high aspirations, they cannot be expected to take due interest in smaller matters, such as localself-government, &c. The National Congress and other such movements are necessary to give the people political education.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 181 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), in its issues of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd February, referring to the recent enhancement of salt duty from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 a maund, says that formerly salt was very cheap, as no duty was levied on it. Indians have to thank the British Government for taxing it. Nothing can be more reprehensible than to raise the price of a necessary of life by subjecting it to a heavy duty. The salt tax has been condemned by all those English statesmen who have any sympathy with the masses. The *Hindustán* then refers to Professor Fawcett's strictures on the tax in his speech in Parliament on Indian finances in 1873, quotes some extracts from an article against the tax contributed by Mr. J. M. Davidson to an English newspaper two years ago, says that the tax chiefly falls on the poor, who live on the and coarser grains and vegetables, and consequently require a comparatively large quantity of salt. As the income from salt duty forms an integral portion of the revenue, an entire remission of the duty is almost impossible. However, every sympathetic Viceroy should make a point of reducing the tax as much as possible, as was done by Lord Ripon. In 1886 Lord Dufferin expressed himself strongly against a re-enhancement of the duty in his speech on the Income Tax Bill. After quoting his Lordship's remarks on the occasion, the *Hindustán* asks what "overwhelming necessity," what "great war," or what "great famine" has now forced his Government to raise the duty? The Government of India

Enhancement of salt duty.

is always in need of money owing to its extravagance, and therefore it is not justified in increasing the burdens of the poorer classes to meet its usual wants. When the duty on salt was diminished by Lord Ripon, there was an increase of 16 lakhs of maunds in the consumption of salt during the very first year after the diminution. Since then there has been a steady increase in consumption, so that the loss of revenue caused by the reduction in the rate of the duty has been almost wholly recouped owing to increased consumption. This is conclusive proof of the effect which the enhancement or diminution of duty on salt has on the use of that necessary of life by the poorer classes. The duty has been raised 25 per cent., and therefore there will be at least the same increase in the retail price of salt. Suppose a man hitherto consumed 12 annas worth of salt during the year. In future he will have to pay 3 annas more for the same quantity of salt. This increase of 3 annas is nothing to a well-to-do person; but there are millions of poor men, who manage with great difficulty to have one meal which does not cost them more than one anna in 24 hours. These men will have to diminish the quantity of salt hitherto consumed by them, to the great detriment of their health, or to starve for three days during the year owing to the enhancement of the duty. The reform of the Supreme Legislative Council on the lines recommended by the National Congress is the only way in which such acts of injustice can be prevented. It has been alleged that the enhancement of the duty on salt was unavoidable. But this statement is wrong. The import duty on finer cotton goods could be revived in its place. However, if, owing to its partiality to and through fear of opposition from the powerful mill-owners of Manchester, the Government of India did not like to revive the cotton import duty, it should have enhanced the rate of the income-tax rather than that of the salt-tax. It is true that a loud clamour would have been raised against the measure, but persons in easier circumstances could more easily bear additional taxation than the poor. The Government should be the more averse to imposing new burdens on the masses, because

they are dumb and speechless. Burma has been annexed to British territories for the benefit of English traders, while the poorer classes of Indians have to provide the cost of annexation and pacification of the province. Is this justice? Is this mercy? Burma had better be made a Crown colony, as has been suggested by many persons.

Circulation, 450 copies.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 4th February, says that there is a general complaint of

The same.

the scarcity of grain throughout the country. The increase in the price of salt owing to the recent enhancement of duty thereon will aggravate the sufferings of the poorer classes. Salt is a necessary of life and is used both by men and cattle. Government refrains from interfering with grain trade on the ground that an interference is opposed to the principle of free trade. But is not the enhancement of duty on salt a kind of interference with trade? It is a matter of deep regret and surprise that, although the income-tax was introduced lately, and liberal contributions have been offered by native princes towards the expenses of the frontier defences, the Government of India has found it necessary to add to the burdens of the poor. If the Government is really in want of money, it should have imposed an import duty on European goods, which are chiefly used by well-to-do persons.

Circulation, 240 copies.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 3rd February, says that in

The same.

1886 the Government of India introduced the income-tax, refusing to raise the duty on salt, on the ground that an increase in the duty would chiefly affect the poorer classes of the community. But those persons who were able to read between the lines thought that the Government would enhance the salt tax as soon as the sensation created by the income-tax had subsided. The event has justified their expectation. The *Azád* then complains of high salaries paid to European officers, and says that the separate Military Commands of Bombay and Madras could be abolished and the Governorships in the two Presidencies reduced to Lieutenant-Governorships

without impairing the efficiency of the administration. The *Azád* does not understand why Commissioners and Collectors in the regulation provinces are given higher rates of pay than Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the non-regulation Provinces. Assistant Commissioners do the same work as Extra Assistant Commissioners, but still the former receive more pay than the latter. Joint Magistrates are quite superfluous. An Extra Assistant Commissioner can very well do the work of a District Superintendent of Police. Police Inspectors are not wanted. The Government of India neither diminishes the high salaries of European officers nor abolishes unnecessary posts, but it resorts to additional taxation whenever there is a deficit in the Budget.

Circulation, 450 copies.

The *Subodh Sindhú* (Khándwa), of the 1st February, condemns the enhancement of the salt tax to meet the deficit in the imperial treasury as a great injustice to this country, and regrets to say that, whenever Government is hard pressed for money, it imposes new burdens on India, although the country has already been drained of its riches and resembles a sugarcane from which all juice has been squeezed out. The *Sindhú* then says that Government has not revived the cotton import duty because the duty would affect the cotton lords of Manchester; nor has it raised the income-tax because the tax also touches the pockets of European officials and traders in this country. The increase in the salt tax will cause great hardship to the poor classes of the native community. The enhancement of the duty has raised the price of salt, and consequently the poor will be obliged to consume a smaller quantity of that necessary of life than before, to the great detriment of their health. Hence it would seem that Government had also another object in raising the duty.

The same.

Circulation, 200 copies.

The Nyáya Sudhá (Hardá), of the 1st February, with reference to the recent enhancement of the salt tax, states that some persons are of opinion that, even though the Viceroy is invested by law with the power of increasing the duty whenever he

The same.

pleases, he should not have raised the duty without consulting the Local Governments, the Chambers of Commerce, and the public, inasmuch as it affects the entire population. Such consultation, however, would be of no use. The Government of India, as a rule, consults public opinion in matters of legislation, but it does not necessarily follow such opinion and sometimes acts in direct contravention to it. Hence it will be perceived that this consultation is a mere farce. Hitherto the people did not know what would be the policy of Lord Dufferin, but the veil is being gradually removed. At the end of his term of office his Lordship will take leave of the Indians, merely expressing regret that he has not been able to introduce those benevolent measures which he had in view.

Circulation, 885 copies.

Famine Insurance Fund.

A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th January, adverting to the Famine Insurance Fund, regrets to say that the fund is not devoted to the purpose for which it was avowedly created. Of late there has been great distress among the agricultural classes owing to the scarcity of grain, but Government has not yet seen fit to render any relief to them. Relief works should at once be started, or at least the purchase of grain by Government, to which the scarcity is due in no small degree, should be entirely suspended till the next harvest. If neither of these things be possible, the additional rate levied from landholders on account of the fund above referred to should be remitted.

Circulation, 180 copies.

Cow-killing and the Allahabad High Court.

The *Naiyar-i-Asam* (Moradabad), of the 30th January, says that quarrels are very frequent between Hindús and Musalmáns owing to cow-killing. The former are not disposed to allow Musalmáns to kill kine under any circumstances, and would prevent even Europeans from using beef, if they could do so. On the contrary, when Musalmáns have to sacrifice animals in accordance with their religion, they always make a point of killing kine. At Mymansingh, Bengal, when a Hindú's cow was lately grazing on a Muhammadan's land, the

Muhammadan beat her with a bamboo in order to drive her away. A criminal prosecution was instituted against the Musalmán, who was sentenced to one and a half months' imprisonment by the Magistrate. On appeal the convict was acquitted by the Judge. Last year the Allahabad High Court ruled in the Pilibhít cow-slaughter case that a Musalmán was guilty of no offence in killing a cow in his house. The Full Bench of the Court has again ruled in a recent case that the killing of a cow is no offence. The *Naiyar* then gives a full Urdu translation of the judgment of the High Court in that case.

The same.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Hardá), of the 1st February, adverting to the ruling of the North-Western Provinces High Court that the killing of a cow at any place is not an offence under section 295 of the Indian Penal Code, says that the ruling is viewed with much grief and indignation by the Hindús of Allahabad. They held a meeting on the 22nd January to consider the subject of moving the Supreme Government for extending the provisions of the section to cow-killing. Some Europeans also took part in the proceedings. It was resolved to forward a memorial to the Viceroy on the subject after obtaining as many signatures as possible, and a sub-committee, composed of Hindús and Europeans, was formed for the purpose. Some months ago the inhabitants of Bombay sent a memorial protesting against cow-slaughter, but it is not known what was the result. If the memorial was unsuccessful, the inhabitants of Bombay should not be disheartened, but should maintain the agitation. (The *Subodh Sindhu*, Khándwa, of the 1st February, in commenting upon the same subject, approves of the action taken by the Hindús of Allahabad. The *Hindustán*, Kálákankar, of the 4th February, gives an account of the meeting held at Allahabad, and publishes the resolutions passed on the occasion).

Circulation, 400 copies.

Cow-killing and the Pioneer.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 30th January, says that a movement has been set on foot by Hindús in all parts of the country to take steps with a view to protect oxen and kine, because

Circulation, 2,000 copies

these animals are considered sacred by them and are also very useful for agricultural and other purposes. The *Pioneer* says that cow-killing does not tend to cause a scarcity of plough-oxen or to raise their price. Nothing could be more preposterous than such a statement. When any animals are largely killed, they must necessarily become more scarce. Referring to a lecture lately delivered at Allahabad by a native of Madras on the protection of kine, the *Pioneer* says that Hindús are likely to rebel against Government owing to cow-killing. Hindús are famous for their loyalty, and are accustomed to consider the orders of the rulers as dictates of religion. The *Jiwan* is thankful to the Allahabad newspaper for suggesting that kine should be killed only at fixed places with secrecy, and that the sale of beef should be regulated, so that the feelings of Hindús may not be wounded. Undoubtedly the time has not yet arrived for an entire prohibition of cow-slaughter. However, Government cannot be justified in interfering with measures adopted by Hindús for the support and protection of kine, as recommended by the *Pioneer*.

Circulation, 130 copies.

Discipline in Government schools and colleges.

The *Vritta Dhárá* (Dhár), of the 2nd February, after briefly referring to the various proposals made by the Government of India for the improvement of discipline in Government schools and colleges in their recent Resolution on the subject, expresses approval of the proposals.

Circulation, 258 copies.

Misbehaviour of some police officials in a theft case at Keri, Hamírpur.

A correspondent of the *Surma-i-Rozgár* (Agra), of the 29th January, states that a theft was committed at the house of a talúkdar at Keri (*sic*), Hamírpur. When the police went to his house to enquire into the theft, they were told by somebody that the talúkdar's daughter was of loose character and might have caused the theft to have been committed by some of her paramours, and therefore they foolishly ill-treated her to extort a confession of guilt. She was overwhelmed with grief at her ill-treatment and committed suicide by throwing herself into a well. The police have [illegible]

committed by the Magistrate to the Sessions Judge for trial. It is to be hoped that the Judge will make an example of them.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Pay of Municipal Chaukidárs.

The *Prayág Samáchár*, (Allahabad), of the 4th February, urges that the pay of police inspectorships and sub-inspectorships should be increased with a view to inducing graduates to accept the posts. The half-educated men, who are at present appointed to the posts, greatly oppress the people and receive bribes. The *Samáchár* does not understand why the pay of municipal chaukidárs has been fixed at only Rs. 3-8 a month. A man can hardly support himself on less than 2 annas a day, especially at the present time of scarcity of grain. Hence it is simply impossible that municipal chaukidárs should be able to perform their duties properly so long as they are paid so inadequately.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Revival of the Wards' Institute, Lucknow.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 26th January, says that in his darbár speech at Lucknow the Lieutenant-Governor greatly flattered the talukdárs, particularly with reference to their conduct on the occasion of the passing of the new Tenancy Act, and invited their attention to the importance of education. It is believed that they desire to re-establish the Wards' Institute. They may well be asked why they foolishly abolished the institution before. Some of them were, so to speak, golden owls formerly, while now all of them have become weather-cocks. The Wards' Institute should be revived by all means. It will not fail to spread civilization among the barbarous talúkdars, if they have patience and perseverance. If an ill-disposed and narrow-minded Lieutenant-Governor like Sir George Couper again advises them to abolish the institution, they should never listen to him.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 3rd February, says that cock-fighting is not an innocent sport like kite-flying. It involves great cruelty to cocks and even endangers their lives. The birds

are trained for fighting. The cocks which are made to fight are soon covered with wounds. When they get tired and senseless, the owners take them up in their hands, throw water on their heads, and again set them to fight. This is a height of cruelty which the *Pioneer* makes light of through ignorance. At Calcutta a milkman was fined for expanding the stomach of a cow by blowing with a view to making her give more milk. Undoubtedly cock-fighting is much more cruel than this. Again, it must be said in favour of the milkman that he ill-treated the cow from motives of lawful gain. On the contrary, cock-fighters subject cocks to cruelty merely for amusement and gambling. When Government has forbidden carriage-drivers to prick animals with pointed instruments, it is not justified in tolerating cruel sports such as cock-fighting and quail-fighting. It is almost needless to say that all persons except cock-fighters and quail-fighters will highly approve of the prohibition of the sports.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 100 copies.

Rámpur.

The *Nizámu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 31st January, adverting to the departure of the Nawáb of Rámpur from Moradabad on the 27th idem to Bareilly, to attend the Lieutenant-Governor's darbár, says that the Nawáb is not yet able to walk without the assistance of two men. It is rumoured that, on the occasion of his visit to Bareilly, Sir Auckland Colvin will enquire into the Nawáb's state of health, and into the complaints of those persons who are dissatisfied with the present administration in Rámpur. Thousands of inhabitants of Rámpur have gone to Bareilly to lay their grievances before His Honor. On the 28th idem there was a large crowd of these people at the Moradabad Railway Station, most of whom were old, blind, and lame men and women who received charitable pensions in the time of the late Nawáb, which have been stopped by General Asímu-l-din Khán. The relatives of the Nawáb will also lay their grevances before His Honor. It remains to be seen what will be the result of all these complaints. It is rumoured that lists are being

prepared at Rámpur of all those inhabitants of the State, who have gone to Bareilly, to complain against the rulers of the State and that they will be severely punished on their return home.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 22nd January, received on the 1st February, says that the public anxiously await the decision of the Lieutenant-Governor in the case of Mahmud Ali Khán, Haidar Ali Khán, and other relatives of the Nawáb of Rámpur, who are displeased with His Highness and have submitted a memorial to the Local Government against him. They have invited some 400 men from Rámpur, by offering to pay them Rs. 4 a month each, and have sent some of them to Sháhjahánpur, some to Bareilly, and so forth, with instructions to make complaints to the Lieutenant-Governor against the rulers of the State. But Sir Auckland Colvin, who is a very shrewd man, will at once find out their trick. The chief cause of their dissatisfaction is the elevation of General Azimu-l-din Khán, to the post of Prime Minister. But the Nawáb has really made a very wise selection. There is no other man in the whole of Rohilkhand fit for the post. It is to be hoped that Sir Auckland Colvin will take steps with a view to preventing the relatives of the Nawáb from giving unnecessary trouble to His Highness in future.

Circulation, 150 copies.

The same.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th January, says that at the Agra Medical School the boys and the girls are simultaneously lectured by the same professors, and are separated from each other by a screen at the time. This arrangement is not a satisfactory one, and is likely to lead to gross scandals. Indeed, improper intimacy between the boys and the girls is already suspected by some persons. Hence it is necessary that separate professors should be appointed to lecture the girls, who should have no occasion to come in contact with the boys.

Circulation 385 copies.

Medical School, Agra.

Circulation, 258 copies.

Municipal administration and the Judicial Muharrir in the Court of Special Magistrates, Agra.

A local correspondent of the *Surma-i-Rozgár* (Agra), of the 29th January, regrets to say that municipal administration is a source of great inconvenience to the people. Setting aside other complaints, the people find it very difficult to obtain permission from the Municipal Board to build new houses or make alterations in old ones. If a person, who applies for such permission, wins the good will of the Municipal jamadar and has to deal with an honest Municipal Commissioner, he receives the necessary permission in two or three weeks. But if a Municipal Commissioner, who is a corrupt man, is deputed to inspect the place, and the applicant does not give bribes to the Municipal Commissioner and the jamadar, he does not get permission for eight or nine weeks. Even if he succeeds in obtaining it with great difficulty, the jamadar continues to harass him in a variety of ways, and even gets him hauled up before a bench of Special Magistrates on one pretext or another. Again, the writer complains that Munshi Hira Lal, Judicial Muharrir in the Court of Special Magistrates, has great influence over some of the Magistrates and that consequently he gets the accused fined if he pleases. He sometimes gets cases of assault or hurt, pending before the Special Magistrates, postponed to the great inconvenience of the parties concerned, as can be seen from an inspection of records. His proceedings are calculated to create doubts as to his honesty. Moreover he does not perform his work carefully, and is disliked by several special Magistrates. Under these circumstances, the writer urges that he should be removed from his present post, which he has held for a long time, and appointed to some other post where he may not be able to do any harm to the people.

Circulation, 258 copies.

Frequent occurrence of thefts at Agra.

The same paper complains of the frequent occurrence of thefts at Agra and asks the police to be on the alert.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1887-88.	1888.	
1	*Adíb-i-Álam* ...	Moráda'bád ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Hádí Husain.	Jan. 28th ...	Feb. 1st ...	140 copies.
2	*Akhbár-i-Kasmgarh* ...	Kasmgarh ...	,, ...	,, ...	Qudrat Ali ...	,, 30th ...	,, 2nd ...	208 ,,
3	*Akhbár-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Barkat Ali ...	Feb. 4th ...	,, 6th ...	250 ,,
4	*Akhbár-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	,, ...	Tri-weekly ...	Díwán Búta Singh ...	Jan. 30th & Feb. 1st & 3rd.	,, 2nd & 5th.	500 ,,
5	*Agrá Akhbár* ...	Agrá ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Tajammu-l-Hussain ...	Jan. 28th ...	,, 3rd ...	200 ,,
6	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muqarrab Hussain Khán.	,, 31st ...	,, 4th ...	63 ,,
7	*Akhbár-i-Am* ...	Lahore ...	,, ...	Tri-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	,, 28th & 31st Feb. 2nd & 4th.	,, 1st, 3rd, 5th & 7th.	3,000 ,,
8	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Hanúmán Prasád ...	Jan. 31st ...	,, 3rd ...	215 ,,
9	*Akhbáru-l-Akhyár* ...	Delhi ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Dín ...	Feb. 1st ...	,, ,, ...	250 ,,
10	*Alwánu-l-Akhbár* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	,, 3rd ...	,, 6th ...	150 ,,
11	*Álam-i-Tasvír* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	200 ,,
12	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English	Bi-weekly ...	Gulab Ráí ...	Jan. 31st & Feb. 4th.	,, 2nd & 6th...	500 copies (including 280 copies taken by Government).
13	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	Jan. 30th ...	,, 2nd ...	85 copies.
14	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Chandan Lál ...	,, 28th ...	,, 4th ...	160 ,,
15	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	,, ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán ...	Feb. 1st ...	,, 3rd ...	110 ,,

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1887-88.	1888.	
16	*Ánánd* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Ahmad Alí ...	Feb. 3rd ...	Feb. 4th ...	240 copies.
17	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindí ...	,, ...	Mihir Chand ...	Jan. 27th ...	,, 5th ...	100 ,,
18	*Bhárat Jiwan* ...	Benares ...	,, ...	,, ...	Rám Krishn Varmá,	,, 30th ...	,, 1st ...	2,000 ,,
19	*Bhárat Sudashá Pravartak.*	Farukhabad ..	,, ...	Monthly ...	Naráyan Dás ...	For January ...	,, 3rd ...	360 ,,
20	*Bulbul-i Hind* ...	Morádábád ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Kisbun Sarúp ...	Jan. 30th ...	,, 2nd ...	
21	*Chaltá Purzá* ...	Delhí ...	,, ...	,, ...	Mir Hasan ...	Feb. 1st ...	,, 4th ...	250 ,,
22	*Delhí Punch* ...	Lahore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	315 ,,
23	*Dharm Jiwan* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Satyá Nand ...	Jan. 29th & Feb. 5th.	,, 1st & 7th ...	300 ,,
24	*Dinkar Prakásh* ...	Lucknow ...	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Rám Dás Varmá ...	For January ...	,, 3rd ...	170 ,,
25	*Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Pandit Mahárájkishun.	Feb. 4th ...	,, 7th ...	425 ,,
26	*Gulzár-i-Oudh* ...	Sultanpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Nirotam Dás ...	Jan. 31st ...	,, 4th ...	
27	*Hámi-i-Hind* ...	Alláhábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Sadaru-l-din ...	,, 22nd & 29th	Jan. 26th & Feb. 1st	400 ,,
28	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar...	Hindí ...	Daily ...	Jagan Náth Bájpai...	,, 31st to Feb. 5th.	Feb. 1st to 6th	181 ,,
29	*Jain Prakásh* ...	Farrukhnagar,	,, ...	Monthly ...	...	For January ...	,, 6th ...	174 ,,
30	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	Feb. 1st ...	,, 5th ...	100 ,,
31	*Jalwa-i-Fredi* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Khalil...	,, 2nd ...	,, 3rd ...	130 ,,
32	*Jalwa-i-Tur* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Mahárájkishun ...	,, 1st ...	,, 2nd ...	
33	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Moradabád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Jamshed Alí ..	Jan. 22nd ...	,, 1st ...	150 ,,
34	*Jiwan Lal Prakásh*	Farrukhnagar,	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	...	For January ...	,, 6th ...	139 ,,

35	*Jubilee Paper*	...	Lucknow	...	Urdú	...	Bi-monthly	...	Saiyid Hasan Jáfar,	Feb. 1st	...	,, 3rd	...	310 ,,
36	*Kanauj Punch*	...	Kanauj	...	,,	...	,,	...	Bhaggú Khán	... ,, ,,	...	,, 2nd	...	162 ,,
37	*Kárnámah*	...	Lucknow	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Muhammad Yáqúb	... Jan. 30th	...	,, ,,	...	250 ,,
38	*Kásh Patrikd*	...	Benares	...	Hindí-Urdú	...	,,	...	Lakshmí Shankar Misra, M.A.	Feb. 3rd	...	,, 6th	...	501 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).
39	*Kayasth Samáchár*	...	Allahábád	...	Urdú	...	Monthly	...	Awadh Bihári	... For January	...	,, 3rd	...	300 copies.
40	*Khair Khwáh-i-Alam,*		Delhi	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Mír Hasan	... Feb. 1st	...	,, 4th	...	200 ,,
41	*Khair Khwáh-i-Kashmír.*		Lahore	...	,,	...	,,	...	Sálig Rám	... Jan. 29th	...	,, 1st	...	400 ,,
42	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.*		Siálkot	...	,,	...	,,	...	Birj Lál	... Dec. 8th, 16th & 24th & Jan. 1st & 8th.	...	,, 3rd & 4th	...	400 ,,
43	*Khatrí Hitkárí*	...	Agrá	...	,,	...	Monthly	...	Nihál Chand	... For February	...	,, 7th	...	150 ,,
44	*Khurshid-i-Afáq*	...	Pilibhít	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	Jan. 28th	...	,, 3rd	...	200 ,,
45	*Koh-i-Nur*	...	Lahore	...	,,	...	Tri-weekly	...	Harsukh Rái	... ,, 31st & Feb. 2nd & 4th.	...	,, 2nd, 4th & 6th.	...	450 ,,
46	*Lahore Gazette*	...	,,	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Dídár Bakhsh	... Jan. 28th	...	,, 1st	...	100 ,,
47	*Mashir-i-Qaisar*	...	Lucknow	...	,,	...	,,	...	Ghulám Muhammad,	,, 31st	...	,, 2nd	...	200 ,,
48	*Mufid-i-Nár*	...	Cawnpore	...	,,	...	,,	...	Durgá Prasád	... Feb. 4th	...	,, 7th	...	47 ,,
49	*Nasr-i-Narbuddd*	...	Hoshangábád,		,,	...	,,	...	Abdu-l-Karím	... Jan. 29th	...	,, 1st	...	275 ,,
50	*Nasr-i-Zarafat*	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	Abdu-l-Karím	... ,, ,,	...	,, ,,	...	,, ,,
51	*Nawáb-ul-Futúh*	...	Rámpur	...	,,	...	,,	...	Muhammad Hasan	... ,, 26th & Feb. 2nd.	...	,, 1st & 6th	...	150 ,,
52	*Nur-i-Nasrat*	...	Bijnor	...	,,	...	,,	...	Karímu-i-lah	... Jan. 28th	...	,, 2nd	...	250 ,,
53	*Nitya Vida*	...	Lahore	...	Hindí	...	,,	...	Mukund Rám	... ,, 30th	...	,, 3rd	...	400 ,,
54	*Nushá-i-Ám*	...	Agrá	...	Urdú	...	Tri-monthly,		Ahmad Khán	... Feb. 1st	...	,, 5th	...	100 ,,
55	*Nushi Shuhdá*	...	Lahore	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Fazlu-l-din	... Jan. 30th	...	,, 4th	...	1,725 ,,
56	*Nuská Dopiáza*	...	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	Alá Dín	... ,, ,,	...	,, 5th	...	850 ,,
57	*Nuzur-i-Kaisar*	...	Moradábád	...	,,	...	,,	...	Amjad Alí	... ,, ,,	...	,, 2nd	...	180 ,,
58	*Najmu-l-Akhbár*	...	Etáwah	...	,,	...	Bi-weekly	...	Rúhu-l-lah Khán	... Feb. 1st	...	,, 5th	...	180 ,,
59	*Najmu-l-Hind*	...	Moradábád	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Avtár Krishn	... Jan. 23rd	...	,, 4th	...	250 ,,

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1887-88.	1888.	
60	*Nasím-i-Ágrá* ...	*Agrá* ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Jamná Dás ...	Jan. 30th ...	Feb. 1st ...	385 copies.
61	*Nasím-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Kunj Bihári Lál ...	,, ,, ...	,, 3rd ...	50 ,,
62	*Nasím-i-Jaunpur* ...	Jaunpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Ishák ...	,, 24th & 31st,	,, 1st & 7th ...	50 ,,
63	*Nizámu-l-Mulk* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Fahímu-l-dín ...	,, 31st ...	,, 4th ...	100 ,,
64	*Núr Afshán* ...	Ludhiáná ...	,, ...	,, ...	Rev. C. B. Newton...	Feb. 2nd ...	,, ,, ...	690 ,,
65	*Núru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Abdu-l-Hamíd ...	,, 4th ...	,, 6th ...	306 ,,
66	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Maráthi-English.	,, ...	Básudéva Bháskar ...	,, 1st ...	,, 2nd ...	400 ,,
67	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	,, 1st to 7th ...	,, 1st to 7th ...	595 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).
68	*Oudh Punch* ...	,, ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Hussain ...	Jan. 26th ...	,, 1st ...	450 copies.
69	*Panjábi Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	,, ...	Bi-weekly ...	Shamsu-l-dín ...	Feb. 1st & 4th ...	,, 4th & 7th ...	450 ,,
70	*Punjab Punch* ...	,, ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Firozu-l-dín ...	,, 2nd ...	,, 5th ...	80 ,,
71	*Páte Khán* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Abdu-l-Rahmán ...	,, 1st ...	,, 4th ...	400 ,,
72	*Patiálá Akhbár* ...	Patiálá ...	,, ...	,, ...	Dín Muhammad ...	Jan. 31st ...	,, 2nd ...	365 ,,
73	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Alláhábád ...	Hindí ...	,, ...	Bhairoun Singh ...	Feb. 4th ...	,, 6th ...	500 ,,
74	*Prince of Wales' Gazette.*	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Mahárájí Kishun ...	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	
75	*Public News* ...	Lahore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Hargopál ...	Jan. 29th ...	,, 4th ...	600 ,,
76	*Quiver* ...	Jullundur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	Feb. 4th ...	,, 6th ...	115 ,,
77	*Rafáhi-i-Am* ...	Siálkot ...	,, ...	,, ...	Díván Chand ...	Dec. 16th & 24th Jan. 1st, 8th & 16th.	,, 4th ...	400 ,,

78	*Rafiq-i-Hind*	...	Láhore	...	„	...	„	...	Muharram Alí	...	Jan. 28th & Feb. 4th.	„	1st & 7th ...	„	„
79	*Raftu-l-Akhbár*	...	Benares	...	„	...	„	...	Ghulám Husain	...	Jan. 30th ...	„	1st ...	200	„
80	*Rahbar*	...	Morádábád	...	„	...	„	...	Partáb Kishun	...	„ „ ...	„	3rd ...		
81	*Rahbar-i-Hind*	...	Láhore	...	„	...	Tri-weekly	...	Nádir Alí	...	Feb. 1st & 4th ...	„	4th & 7th ...	405	„
82	*Rájpútana Gazette*	...	Ajmere	...	Urdú-Hindí	...	Weekly	...	Murad Alí	...	Jan. 30th ...	„	2nd ...	432	„
83	*Rain Prakash*	...	Ratlam	...	Urdú	...	„	...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.		„ 26th ...	„	„ „ ...	150	„
84	*Ravi*	...	Láhore	...	„	...	„	...	Hargopál	...	Feb. 1st ...	„	4th ...	450	„
85	*Rohilkhand Punch*	...	Morádábád	...	„	...	„	...	Jamshed Alí	...	Jan. 22nd ...	„	1st ...	150	„
86	*Roshnah*	...	Lucknow	...	„	...	Bi-weekly	...	Tegh Bahádur	...	Feb. 2nd ...	„	3rd ...	113	„
87	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár*	...	Bahawalpur	...	„	...	Weekly	...	Dwárká Náth	...	„ „ ...	„	5th ...	250	„
88	*Safir-i-Hind*	...	Delhi	...	„	...	Bi-monthly	...	Bulaqi Dás		Jan. 31st ...	„	2nd ...	450	„
89	*Sahifa-i-Qudsi*	...	„	...	„	...	Weekly	...	Abdu-l-Qudus	...	Feb. 2nd ...	„	5th ...	310	„
90	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar,*		Udaipur	...	Hindí	...	„	...	Banshí Dhar	...	Jan. 30th ...	„	3rd ...	160	„
91	*Sarvahi-i-Benares*	...	Benares	...	Urdú	...	„	...	Walí Muhammad	...	„ 24th ...	„	2nd ...	350	„
92	*Shola-i-Túr*	...	Cawnpore	...	„	...	„	...	Jamná Prasád	...	„ 31st ...	„	1st ...	95	„
93	*Sirájul-Akhbár*	...	Jhelam	...	„	...	„	...	Faqír Muhammad	...	„ 30th ...	„	2nd ...	350	„
94	*Subodh Sindhu*	...	Khandwa	...	Maráthí-Hindi.		„	...	Lakshman Anant	...	Feb. 1st ...	„	4th ...	200	„
95	*Surma-i-Roujdr*	...	Ágrá	...	Urdú		„	...	Itrat Husain	...	Jan. 29th ...	Jan.	20th ...	358	„
96	*Surúr-i-Qaisari*	...	Rámpur	...	„	...	„	...	Muhammad Razá	...	„ 26th & Feb. 2nd.	Feb.	1st & 6th ...	137	„
97	*Tahsib*	...	Morádábád	...	„	...	„	...	Muzaffar Alí Khán,		Jan. 27th ...	„	1st ...	60	„
98	*Tamaddi*	...	Lucknow	...	„	...	„	...	Púran Chand	...	Feb. 1st ...	„	3rd ...	125	„
99	*Taú-i-Hind*	...	Meerut	...	„	...	„	...	Sajjád Husain	...	Jan. 31st ...	„	4th ...	298	„
100	*Vaziru-l-Mulk*	...	Siálkot	...	„	...	„	...	Ghulám Ahmad	...	„ 18th & Feb. 1st.	„	7th ...	175	„
101	*Victoria Paper*	...	„	...	„	...	Daily	...	Gyán Chand	...	Jan. 30th to Feb. 3rd.	„	3rd to 6th ...	950	„
102	*Vritt-Dhárá*	...	Dhár	...	Maráthí-English.		Weekly	...	Balwant Kashi Náth,		Feb. 2nd. ...	„	5th ...	130	„

ALLAHABAD:
The 18th February, 1888.

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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

Received up to 14th February, 1888.

CONTENTS.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

	Page.
Enhancement of the salt tax and the proposed introduction of an import duty on petroleum	105
Enhancement of the salt duty	106
Ditto	107
Ditto	107
Tenants and landlords in Oudh	107
Cow-killing and section 295 of the Indian Penal Code	108
Introduction of compulsory vaccination in the city of Cawnpore ...	108
Tahsildár of Bilári, Moradabad	109
Munsarim of the Judge's Court, Agra	109

LEGISLATION.

Enforcement of decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights ...	110
Ditto ditto ...	110
Proposed abolition of imprisonment for debt	111

EDUCATION.

Enhancement of admission fee levied from private candidates for the Vernacular Middle Class Examination	111

PAGE.

Proposed erection of a Muhammadan mosque in the compound of the Agra College by the Nawáb of Rámpur 112
Scholarships sanctioned by the Government of India for native students in England 112
Prices of books taught in schools in Oudh 112

NATIVE STATES.

Alleged dismissal of General Asimu-l-din Khán 113
Opponents of the Nawáb of Rámpur 114
Alleged ill-treatment of the Begam of Bhopal by Colonel Ward ... 115

RAILWAY.

Intermediate class of the North-Western Railway 115
Railway-station, Badami Bagh, Lahore 115

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Native system of charity 116
Scheme for water-supply, Allahabad 116
Unsatisfactory condition of streets and roads in Hardwar 117
Highway robbery at Etáwah 117
Highway robbery at Shahdara, Meerut 117